3.5 Utilities/Emergency Services

The information in this section is based on the *Final Project Report* (2015) and the *Community Impact Assessment* (CIA) (January 2012).

3.5.1 Affected Environment

The physical impacts of the MCP Build Alternatives related to emergency services and utilities would be largely limited to within the proposed right of way of each alternative. As a result, the discussion of the affected environment focuses on services and utilities within the right of way or close enough to the right of way to be impacted by the MCP Build Alternatives. The specific locations of public services and utilities were identified based on information provided by the respective service providers. Because services and utilities are generally provided in fairly large geographic areas (a city or service area for example), this section includes discussion of the larger service areas, as appropriate, to provide an appropriate context for the service providers or utilities, their facilities, and their services.

3.5.1.1 Fire and Medical Services

The Riverside County Fire Department provides fire protection and emergency medical services to the MCP study area to the unincorporated areas of Riverside County, and the cities of Perris, and San Jacinto, as described below.

Riverside County

Fire-related services in the unincorporated areas of Riverside County are provided by the Riverside County Fire Department, including emergency medical services, fire prevention, fire suppression, emergency medical services, disaster preparedness, fire safety inspections, hazardous materials tracing and enforcement, fire and life safety inspections of commercial, industrial, and residential complexes, weed abatement inspections, and volunteer firefighting training and certification.

The following Riverside County Fire Department stations are located within the MCP study area:

- **Station No. 3 (Nuview Station):** 30515 10th Street, Nuevo
- **Station No. 90 (North Perris Station):** 333 Placentia Avenue, Perris

City of Perris

Fire protection services within the city of Perris are provided by the Riverside County Fire Department through a service contract with the city. Of the eight stations providing service to the city, Stations 3 and 90 described above are within the MCP study area, with Station 90 providing the first response to most calls within the city of Perris. The other stations provide back up for service calls, as needed.

City of San Jacinto

Fire protection and prevention services in the city of San Jacinto are provided by a service contract with the Riverside County Fire Department. Although it is outside of the MCP study area, Station 25 provides first response to calls within the city of San Jacinto.

3.5.1.2 Emergency Medical Services

Cities of Perris and San Jacinto and Unincorporated Riverside County

While it is located outside the MCP study area, the nearest emergency medical, acute care, and trauma care services available to the cities of Perris and San Jacinto and the surrounding areas in unincorporated Riverside County are provided at:

- Riverside County Regional Medical Center, 26520 Cactus Avenue, Moreno Valley.

3.5.1.3 Law Enforcement

Law enforcement services in the MCP study area are provided by the Riverside County Sheriff's Department, as described below.

County of Riverside

The Riverside County Sheriff's Department (Sheriff's Department) provides community policing and the operation and maintenance of correctional facilities. There are 13 Sheriff's Department stations (2 are administrative units) and 9 substations located throughout Riverside County. The Riverside County Sheriff's Department is a "demand response" agency that maintains limited patrol services.

City of Perris

Police protection and law enforcement service in the city of Perris are provided through a service contract with the Riverside County Sheriff's Department. Since April 1996, the City has contracted with the Sheriff's Department for specific levels of service (e.g., number of patrol hours, and number of officers). The City has recently completed a new Sheriff's Department substation to serve Perris. That

substation, a joint fire and police facility, is located in the MCP study area at 137 North Perris Boulevard. Staff of the new Sheriff's Department substation consists of one full-time Community Service Officer who will answer public walk-in questions, complete crime reports, and make crime information available to the public.

City of San Jacinto

Police protection and law enforcement services are provided through a contract with the Riverside County Sheriff's Department. The City contracts with the Sheriff's Department for specific levels of service (e.g., number of patrol hours, and number of officers). There are no Sheriff's Department facilities in the city of San Jacinto within the MCP study area.

3.5.1.4 Utilities

There are a number of utility services and utility lines and facilities in the MCP study area. The utility lines and facilities are electric, natural gas, water for domestic use and irrigation, wastewater transmission, and telephone, communication, and cable television cables. Utility providers include Verizon (telephone), Adelphia (cable TV), Southern California Edison (electric), the Southern California Gas Company (gas), Eastern Municipal Water District (water, sanitary sewer), and the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California ([Metropolitan] water supply, Colorado River Aqueduct pipelines).

3.5.2 Environmental Consequences

The MCP Build Alternatives do not include the construction of any residential or commercial uses, and therefore, would not result in increased population or demand for public services or utilities in the MCP study area. The analysis of impacts on public services and utilities focuses on both direct and indirect impacts as a result of construction and operation of the MCP Build Alternatives.

3.5.2.1 Permanent Impacts

Build Alternatives

Fire, Law Enforcement, and Emergency Services

Alternatives 4 Modified, 5 Modified, and 9 Modified would have beneficial effects on the ability of the Riverside County Fire Department and the Riverside County Sheriff's Department to provide services within the MCP study area. Similar to the overall improvement in travel times discussed in Section 3.6, emergency response times would be improved because the ability to move fire protection and emergency service resources from one area to another would be enhanced by the improved

transportation network. The new, paved surface of the MCP project may also provide an effective barrier to the spread of wildfires in currently undeveloped areas.

Alternatives 4 Modified, 5 Modified, and 9 Modified would not directly impact existing fire stations or police stations.

Solid Waste

The operations of Alternatives 4 Modified, 5 Modified, and 9 Modified would not result in adverse impacts to solid waste disposal or generation in Riverside County. Refuse collected along any of these alternatives during routine maintenance would be disposed of in existing landfills, including El Sobrante Landfill. The amount of refuse and landscape trimmings collected along these alternatives would represent a very minor part of the planned capacity of the El Sobrante Landfill. Therefore, no adverse impacts to solid waste facilities would result from the operations of Alternatives 4 Modified, 5 Modified, and 9 Modified.

Water

As discussed in Section 3.7, a landscaping plan would be prepared for the MCP project as required by Mitigation Measure VIS-5. The landscaping plan would identify areas within the project limits for the planting of trees and shrubs along the corridor and interchanges. The landscape plan would include drought resistant plants consistent with Metropolitan guidelines, which promote the use of xeric (adapted to arid conditions) landscaping techniques. Applicable procedures and requirements as detailed in the Caltrans *Highway Design Manual* (HDM), Section 902.2, Planting Guidelines (September 2006) and applicable local agency General Plans would also be adhered to. The irrigation design and implementation practices will conform to the water conservation measures established in Assembly Bill 325, the Water Conservation in Landscaping Act of 1990 (in effect January 1, 1993). Therefore, no adverse impacts to water demand would result from the operation of Alternatives 4 Modified, 5 Modified, and 9 Modified.

Utilities

As discussed below under Section 3.5.2.2, Temporary Impacts, the relocation, removal, and protection in place of various utilities are impacts that are common to all the MCP Build Alternatives. Once the relocations are complete, there would be no permanent impacts to the utilities within the MCP study area.

No Build Alternatives

Under the MCP No Build Alternatives, the permanent impacts discussed above for the MCP Build Alternatives would not occur for the MCP project itself, but similar impacts to services/utility providers and facilities could result from other transportation improvement projects included in the No Build Alternatives. Alternative 1B would implement the Riverside County General Plan Circulation Element improvements on Ramona Expressway and would likely result in impacts to services/utility providers and facilities providers similar to the MCP project.

3.5.2.2 Temporary Impacts

Build Alternatives

Fire, Law Enforcement, and Emergency Services

Construction activities, such as temporary road closures, lane closures, or detour routes, could result in traffic delays that could affect the ability of fire, law enforcement, and emergency service providers to meet response time goals within the MCP study area.

The risk of wildfires would increase during construction of the MCP Build Alternatives due to the use of combustion engines in construction equipment, welding equipment, and other sources of combustion in construction areas adjacent to undeveloped lands. The MCP Build Alternatives traverse or are adjacent to undeveloped lands in the area between Dunlap Drive and Reservoir Avenue. These lands are covered with both native and nonnative vegetation that is highly flammable during the dry season. Areas at risk from any wildfire in this area include rural residential and agricultural properties in the immediate area, housing tracts in Perris to the west, and the San Jacinto Wildlife Area (SJWA) to the north.

Non-fire-related medical emergencies could temporarily increase with the presence of construction workers and heavy machinery during construction of the project, due to the risk of construction site accidents.

Utilities

Table 3.5.A describes the temporary impacts to utilities under all MCP Build Alternatives. During construction of the MCP Build Alternatives, utility facilities and lines could be impacted at locations where they are within and adjacent to the disturbance limits. Those lines and facilities would be relocated or protected in place in consultation with the utility owner/provider. In the preliminary design that is the basis for this analysis, all utility lines and facilities within and adjacent to the right of

Table 3.5.A Temporary Impacts to Utility Facilities

Utility Provider	Type of Utility	Impacts
Verizon	Telephone	Impacts consist of relocating conduits, cables, and aerial lines/poles outside the MCP right of way to avoid longitudinal encroachments. The utility poles themselves may not be owned by Verizon. Conduits crossing the proposed MCP right of way at new bridge locations will be relocated into the bridge structure cells. Aerial crossings of the MCP right of way may require relocating poles outside the right of way and/or installation of taller poles to meet vertical clearance requirements. Protection in place may be required in areas where excavation will occur. *Major relocations would include:* • Relocate 72 in diameter conduit to outside the MCP right of way along the Ramona Expressway from Lakeview Avenue to North Ramona Boulevard in San Jacinto. • Relocate 42 in diameter conduit to outside the MCP right of way near SR-79 in San Jacinto. • Relocate two networks of Verizon cables and conduits that cross the MCP interchange at the I-215 (Alternative 5 Modified).
Adelphia	Cable TV	Impacts consist of relocating conduits and aerial lines/poles outside the MCP right of way to avoid longitudinal encroachments. The utility poles themselves may not be owned by Adelphia. Conduits crossing the proposed MCP right of way at new bridge locations will be relocated into the bridge structure cells. Aerial crossings of the MCP right of way may require relocating poles outside the right of way and/or installation of taller poles to meet vertical clearance requirements. Protection in place may be required in areas where excavation will occur. *Major relocations would include:* • The Perris Boulevard interchange at Rider Street contains a number of Adelphia utilities that need relocation (Alternative 5 Modified).
Southern California Edison (SCE)	Overhead and underground electric lines	Impacts consist of relocating aerial and underground lines and poles outside the MCP right of way to avoid longitudinal encroachments. Aerial crossings of the MCP right of way may require relocating poles outside the right of way and/or installation of taller poles to meet vertical clearance requirements. Opportunities for converting aerial lines to underground conduits and/or placing conduits into new bridge structure cells may be available. Protection in place may be required in areas where new construction will occur. *Major relocations would include:* • The Evans Road interchange requires removal of all the poles on Placentia Avenue within the MCP right of way (Alternative 4 Modified). • Five locations where there are costly relocations (Alternative 5 Modified). • From Orange Street east, the power lines are within MCP right of way. • A number of poles on North Sanderson at the MCP/SR-79 system-to-system interchange will need to be relocated.
Southern California Gas Company	Natural gas lines, pressure reducing station	Impacts consist of relocating pipelines outside the MCP right of way to avoid longitudinal encroachments and relocating pipelines into jacked steel casings across the MCP right of way at perpendicular crossings. Protection in place may be required in areas where excavation will occur. *Major relocations would include:* • The Perris Boulevard interchange would be elevated 28 ft above existing ground requiring two 6 in gas lines to be adjusted (Alternative 5 Modified).

Table 3.5.A Temporary Impacts to Utility Facilities

Utility Provider	Type of Utility	Impacts
		• Relocate 24 in diameter high pressure line into jacked steel casing across the proposed MCP right of way. Located east of the Martin Street crossing at the Ramona Expressway in San Jacinto. • Relocate 16 in diameter high pressure line into jacked steel casing across the proposed MCP right of way. Located east of the Martin Street crossing at the Ramona Expressway in San Jacinto. • Relocate 8 in diameter high pressure line longitudinally outside the MCP right of way from Martin Street east to west of Warren Road in San Jacinto. • Relocate 4 in/6 in diameter gas line within the MCP right of way from the San Jacinto River to Orange Street. • Relocate 36 in diameter line outside the MCP right of way at the Reservoir Avenue interchange from Lakeview Avenue to Davis Road in San Jacinto. • Relocate 36 in diameter line into jacked steel casing across the proposed MCP right of way at Davis Road/Hansen Avenue in San Jacinto. • Relocate 8 in diameter line into steel casing across the Sanderson Avenue interchange (SJN DV). • Relocate 8 in diameter line outside the MCP right of way from west of Warren Road through the Warren Road interchange (San Jacinto South Base Case).
Eastern Municipal Water District	Potable water, sanitary sewer	Impacts consist of relocating pipelines outside the MCP right of way to avoid longitudinal encroachments and relocating pipelines into jacked steel casings across the MCP right of way at perpendicular crossings. Protection in place may be required in areas where excavation will occur. *Major relocations would include:* • I-215 widening would relocate a 38 in diameter water pipe extension and casing, along with a pump station relocation at Morgan Street and Nevada Avenue intersection (Alternatives 4 Modified, 5 Modified, and 9 Modified). • Relocate 20 in diameter water line within MCP right of way on Perry Street (Alternative 4 Modified). • Relocate 36 in diameter water line on Evans Road due to street cut condition (Alternative 4 Modified). • Relocate 36 in diameter water line on Evans Road south of Placentia Avenue due to interchange location (Alternative 4 Modified). • Relocate 36 in diameter water line on Evans Road north and south of Placentia Avenue intersection due to cut condition (Alternative 5 Modified). • Relocate 27 in diameter water line due to Perris Boulevard overcrossing (Alternative 5 Modified). • Extend casing on 14 in diameter water line within MCP interchange at Rider Street (Alternative 5 Modified). • Relocate well and pump station from MCP right of way on Perris Boulevard south of Placentia Avenue (Alternative 9 Modified). • Relocate 12 in diameter water line into 24 in diameter casing through Placentia Avenue Bridge (Alternative 9 Modified). • Relocate water line of unknown size within MCP right of way on Reservoir Avenue. • Relocate 27 in diameter sewer from MCP right of way along Placentia Avenue and Evans interchange (Alternatives 4 Modified and 5 Modified). • Relocate 42 in diameter sewer from MCP right of way on Placentia Avenue, between Wilson Avenue and Murrieta Road (Alternative 5 Modified).

Table 3.5.A Temporary Impacts to Utility Facilities

Utility Provider	Type of Utility	Impacts
		• Sewer on Placentia Avenue cut off by MCP in cut condition, which will require a lift station (Alternative 9 Modified). • Sewer on Redlands Avenue cut off by MCP in cut condition requiring a lift station (Alternative 9 Modified). • 24 in diameter sewer conflict with Evans Road interchange (Alternative 9 Modified). • Relocate recycled water pump station from MCP right of way at Bridge Street in San Jacinto. • Relocate 36 in diameter recycled water line from MCP right of way from area west of Warren Road (SJN DV). • Relocate 12 in to 18 in diameter recycled water line from MCP right of way from area west of Warren Road (SJN DV). • Relocate 42 in diameter recycled water line from MCP right of way at Warren Road (San Jacinto South Base Case).
Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (Metropolitan)	Water supply, aqueduct, pipe lines,	The MCP alignment, at various locations, would be located adjacent to and cross the Metropolitan CRA, Inland Feeder, and Lakeview Pipeline. The MCP would cross the CRA in three places, and run roughly parallel to it in other locations. The three crossings are located just east of Lake Perris, at Warren Road, and at the interchange with SR-79. In areas where the MCP is running roughly parallel to the CRA, the design would incorporate elements to ensure that settlement from the roadway embankments is either minimized or avoided. At the crossing locations, two designs would be utilized. Where the roadway facilities are near ground level, a protective slab would be built over the CRA, and the roadway would then be placed on a small fill above the slab. This would minimize the potential for settlement or other impacts to the CRA. Where the roadway facilities are substantially above ground level, structures would be built to carry the roadway facilities over the CRA. This would occur at Warren Road and with the connectors at the interchange with SR-79. These structures would have a minimal vertical clearance of 22 ft above ground at the CRA, as requested by Metropolitan for maintenance purposes. Columns for the elevated structures would be outside Metropolitan's right of way for the CRA, and the designs of these structures would be such that settlement or other impacts to the CRA would be minimized or avoided. The design would also confirm that seismically induced displacement of the CRA, Inland Feeder, and Lakeview Pipeline is minimized or avoided. Static and seismic analyses of potential impacts to the CRA, Inland Feeder, and Lakeview Pipeline would be performed in accordance with Metropolitan's Geotechnical Guidelines.
California Department of Water Resources (DWR)	Water supply, release facility, outlet tower	The DWR issued a Notice of Preparation of an EIR for the proposed Perris Dam Emergency Release Facility on September 9, 2013. The Emergency Release Facility along the northern alignment of Ramona Expressway between Perris Valley Storm Drain and Lake Perris Dam could be affected temporarily if the DWP project and Alternative 4 Modified are under construction concurrently or Alternative 4 Modified precedes the DWP project and restricts access to State Water Project infrastructure proposed for improvement as part of the DWP project in the vicinity of Lake Perris, the Perris Storm Drain, and the Ramona Expressway. However, these impacts will not occur because Alternative 9 Modified has been identified as the preferred alternative for the MCP project.

Table 3.5.A Temporary Impacts to Utility Facilities

Utility Provider	Type of Utility	Impacts
		None of the MCP Build Alternatives will impact the outlet tower for Lake Perris, near Martin Street and Bernasconi Hills, south of Lake Perris because the alignments of all the Build Alternatives are south of the outlet tower.

Source: *Final Project Report*, Jacobs Engineering (2015).
CRA = Colorado River Aqueduct
ft = foot, feet
in = inch
I-215 = Interstate 215
MCP = Mid County Parkway
SJN DV = San Jacinto North Design Variation
SR-79 = State Route 79

way were identified. During final design, a final determination would be made as to which of the identified utilities would be protected in place or would need to be relocated in consultation with the utility owner/provider, and plans for the relocations would be incorporated in the final project design.

Relocation, removal, and protection in place are common impacts to all MCP Build Alternatives. During relocation and removal of utility facilities and lines, as well as other construction activity, utility services could be temporarily interrupted.

Water Demand

During construction of the Modified MCP Build Alternatives, water will be required to be provided for potable use and for dust control. It is estimated that the water supply required for the construction of the MCP Build Alternatives would be approximately 85,000,000 ft^3 over 4 years of construction.[1]

Solid Waste

All of the MCP Build Alternatives will require extensive grading. The alternatives would be designed to reduce the earthwork quantities as much as possible by engineering the roadway design to closely follow the natural terrain. By conforming to the existing ground surface as much as possible, the amount of cut-and-fill grading decreases, which in turn reduces the disturbance limits for the MCP Build Alternatives.

Table 3.5.B shows the estimated cut-and-fill material for each MCP Build Alternative and design variation.

[1] Jacobs Engineering, 2011.

Table 3.11.B Cut-and-Fill Material by Alternative

Alternative	Quantity and Type of Earthwork (cubic yards)			
	Excavation	Fill	Imported Borrow	Disposal Off Site
Alternative 4 Modified	6,585,986	14,363,672	7,777,686	0
Alternative 4 Modified SJN DV	7,270,774	14,719,050	7,448,276	0
Alternative 4 Modified SJRB DV	6,585,986	14,658,892	8,072,906	0
Alternative 5 Modified	6,888,583	13,470,980	6,582,397	0
Alternative 5 Modified SJN DV	7,573,371	13,826,358	6,252,987	0
Alternative 5 Modified SJRB DV	6,888,583	13,766,200	6,877,617	0
Alternative 9 Modified	7,907,827	11,975,678	4,067,851	0
Alternative 9 Modified SJN DV	8,592,615	12,331,056	3,738,441	0
Alternative 9 Modified SJRB DV	7,907,827	12,270,898	4,363,071	0
Preferred Alternative (Alternative 9 Modified SJRB DV)	7,907,827	12,397,752	4,489,925	0

Source: Jacobs Engineering (2014).
SJN DV = San Jacinto North Design Variation
SJRB DV = San Jacinto River Bridge Design Variation

Alternatives 4 Modified, 5 Modified, and 9 Modified will require anywhere from 4 to 7.8 million cubic yards of borrow material, which would be imported from environmentally compliant borrow sites. It is not anticipated that Build Alternatives would result in excess material that would require disposal off site. However, if excess material is generated during construction of any of the Build Alternatives, it would be deposited as waste in area landfills.

The Construction Contractor could use any open landfill for the disposal of excess material and/or waste associated with the project. Although it is located outside of the MCP Study Area, it is anticipated that the Construction Contractor could likely use the El Sobrante Landfill or the Lamb Canyon Landfill in Beaumont during construction of the MCP project.

The El Sobrante Landfill is permitted to accept 10,000 tons per day[1] and is scheduled to operate until 2045. The Lamb Canyon Landfill is permitted to accept 3,000 tons per day, and is scheduled to operate until 2021. If the daily capacity is exceeded, other disposal options may be utilized, including transfer or export of the solid waste

[1] California Integrated Waste Management Board, www.ciwmb.ca.gov, accessed October 13, 2006.

to another facility or transportation by truck or rail to an out-of-county landfill facility.

No Build Alternatives

Under the MCP No Build Alternatives, the temporary adverse effects to public services and utilities discussed above as a result of the MCP Build Alternatives would not occur for the MCP project itself, but would occur for the other transportation improvement projects included in the No Build Alternatives. Alternative 1B would implement the Riverside County General Plan Circulation Element improvements to Ramona Expressway, and would therefore result in some of the same public service disruptions and utility relocation impacts discussed above for the MCP Build Alternatives.

3.5.3 Avoidance, Minimization, and/or Mitigation Measures

The following measures would reduce the temporary impacts of the MCP Build Alternatives related to wildfires and fire risks during construction, protection of emergency access during construction and operations, and temporary impacts on utility facilities and lines.

In addition to the measures below, Measure TR-1, Traffic Management Plan, provided later in Section 3.6, Traffic and Transportation/Pedestrian and Bicycle Facilities, would reduce the temporary traffic impacts during construction.

U&ES-1 **Fire Protection.** Prior to site preparation, disturbance, grading, and construction, the Riverside County Transportation Commission (RCTC) Project Engineer will require the Construction Contractor to request the Riverside County Fire Department to identify areas adjacent to the project construction limits which are subject to wildfires and to define when the high fire season occurs. The RCTC Project Engineer will note all areas subject to wildfires on the project plans and specifications.

During site preparation, disturbance, grading, and construction in areas subject to wildfires as determined by the Riverside County Fire Department, the RCTC Project Engineer will require the Construction Contractor to install signs around those construction sites warning of high fire risk. In addition, during the high fire season as declared by the Riverside County Fire Department, the RCTC Project Engineer will require the Construction Contractor to post information on area

closings and other relevant information provided by the Fire Department around the construction sites adjacent to areas subject to wildfires. The phone numbers for the Riverside County Fire Department and other emergency services providers (law enforcement, emergency medical, etc.) will be provided on these signs.

U&ES-2 **Fire Protection Access During Construction.** Prior to site preparation, disturbance, grading, and construction, the RCTC Project Engineer will request the Riverside County Fire Department to identify fire and emergency access roads crossing or immediately adjacent to the construction areas. The RCTC Project Engineer will show the identified fire and emergency access roads on the project plans and specifications.

During site preparation, disturbance, grading, and construction, the RCTC Project Engineer will require the Construction Contractor to maintain access for emergency personnel and vehicles to existing fire roads crossing and immediately adjacent to the construction areas as identified by the Riverside County Fire Department. The RCTC Project Engineer will require the Construction Contractor to clearly mark those access locations with warnings for construction personnel to avoid blocking those locations, even temporarily for short periods of time, with construction equipment, personal vehicles, waste/trash, or materials storage.

U&ES-3 **Fire Protection Access During Operations.** During final design, the RCTC Project Manager and RCTC Project Engineer will coordinate with the Riverside County Fire Department to incorporate long-term provision of access to the existing fire road grid in the project final design and specifications. The long-term access locations must be approved by the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) along Interstate 215 (I-215) and State Route 79 (SR-79), the local jurisdictions with land use authority, and the Riverside County Fire Department.

U&ES-4 **Fire Protection Prior to and During Construction.** Prior to site preparation, disturbance, grading and construction, the RCTC Project Engineer will request the Riverside County Fire Department to

identify areas of fire hazard adjacent to construction areas and to request recommendations for appropriate fuel modification techniques for those areas. The RCTC Project Engineer will note the identified fire hazard areas on the project plans and specifications and indicate the need for fuel modification techniques in those areas.

During site preparation, disturbance, grading, and construction, the RCTC Project Engineer will require the Construction Contactor to install signs around construction sites in identified fire hazard areas and to implement fuel modification techniques as soon as possible in those areas to ensure that those techniques are in place prior to the operation of substantial amounts of construction equipment in the area. The phone numbers for the Riverside County Fire Department and other emergency services providers (law enforcement, emergency medical, etc.) will be provided on these signs.

U&ES-5 **Fire Protection During Construction.** To minimize the risk of wildfire during site preparation, disturbance, grading, and construction, the RCTC Project Engineer will require the Construction Contractor to:

- Ensure that all construction equipment and vehicles are equipped with readily accessible fire extinguishers and shovels
- Inspect all construction equipment and vehicles weekly to verify they are in compliance with minimum fire safety standards
- Document the inspections and compliance with these requirements in weekly reports to the RCTC Project Engineer

U&ES-6 **Fire Protection.** During final design, the RCTC Project Engineer, in consultation with a qualified biologist (Contract Qualified Biologist) under contract to RCTC, will incorporate brush management zones in areas adjacent to existing reserves, the Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (MSHCP) Conservation Area, and other undeveloped lands in accordance with Section 6.4 of the MSHCP in the final project plans and specifications.

During site preparation, disturbance, grading, and construction, the RCTC Project Engineer will require the Construction Contractor to implement the provision of brush management zones shown in the

project plans and specifications in areas adjacent to existing reserves, the MSHCP Conservation Area, and other undeveloped lands in accordance with Section 6.4 of the MSHCP.

U&ES-7 **Fire, Emergency Medical, and Law Enforcement Call Boxes.** During final design, the RCTC Project Engineer will incorporate emergency call boxes in the final plans and specifications, consistent with Riverside County Fire Department, Caltrans, and/or local jurisdictions' policies on emergency call boxes.

U&ES-8 **Utilities.** During final design, the RCTC Project Engineer will prepare plans showing the utility facilities expected to be relocated or protected in place during project construction. The RCTC Project Engineer will coordinate the final plans for the proposed relocations/protection in place with each affected utility provider. During this process, the RCTC Project Engineer will:

1. Continue to seek to avoid utility relocations by refining the project design and/or protection of existing utilities in place during and after construction;

2. If relocation is necessary, to relocate utilities across/within the MCP project right of way, other existing public right of ways and/or where easements are required;

3. Receive approval from each utility provider regarding the proposed relocation and/or protection in place; and

4. Incorporate the final relocation/protection in place measures in the final plans and specifications.